

Daily Democrat.

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The conduct of the Confederates to the country shows that no regard for the principles they profess need be expected from them. Missouri is a Union State by the vote of her people, and the vote of her Convention, which, according to their cherished theory, is the vote of the sovereign power of the State. Not content with that, a Legislature, elected two years ago, passed a revolutionary, unconstitutional military law, and Claib. Jackson, late Governor of the State, issued a proclamation for troops to fight the United States, then ran, burned bridges, and left the State to anarchy. The Confederates have gathered troops from other States, invaded Missouri, destroyed her property and murdered her people. They are now in arms, threatening destruction and slaughter; puffed up in their original conceit by a little temporary success, they intend to overrun and subjugate the State. Thus do they show their contempt for State Rights, they talk about. They have shown, from first to last, their ill temper toward Kentucky. Aided by a faction in this State, they have, contrary to the well understood position of our people, raised troops in Kentucky, seized arms belonging to the State, and with no regard to law or their own engagements, reentered the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Our State Guard, under the charge of our Governor, has furnished but a drill camp for the Confederate armies. Along our borders they have fixed military stations, to be recruited with the disaffected in this State, ready at the first notice to invade Kentucky. They are for subjugation, not only of minorities or majorities in their own States, but in other States. There is no principle they ever professed that they have not trampled under foot; no charge they ever made against the Government they have not been guilty of themselves. They know no law but the old law of tyrants—necessity. They silence the press, crush out all freedom of speech, rob the express of correspondence, and imprison or hang, without regard to any law, human or divine. This reckless, Jacobinical faction, Kentuckians are invited, pressed to join, and threatened in wholesale and retail with coercion if their insolent pretensions are not complied with. We are to be ruled by King Cotton, with minorities who hold power by an impudent usurpation, supported by fraud, falsehood, and ill-informed apprehensions. The people are kept in ignorance by the suppression of all papers, whilst, if their own people publish anything, how ever true, that doesn't suit the latitude, they are treated as traitors. All investments of capital, all debts contracted in good faith, are confiscated, and personal freedom suppressed.

Such is the conduct of a party pretending to fight for independence; such independence as France enjoyed under Jacobinical rule—the right to think as Davis and Beauregard think—the right to applaud what one's masters decree—the right to fall down and worship King Cotton, and submit tamely to his behests. We see, from their conduct toward Missouri, and what regard they pay to State Rights; and their conduct everywhere shows how much regard is to be paid to personal rights or the rights of property. Kentucky prefers the institutions of her fathers; married they may be by ill conduct of officials just now; but we shall find force enough, if force be needed, to preserve them; but not in this Southern Confederacy. It must change its rulers and its practice before it is fit to be the abode of freemen.

The Confederate Congress has been deeply engaged in France. They depend on cotton mainly. There are two plans of managing. The first allows the planter to state his contribution in bales, and when it is sold by his factor, the cash is to be handed over to the Government. The other scheme is, for the Government to become the purchaser of the whole crop with Confederate scrip. This scrip is to circulate as cash, and thus supply a currency which is much needed. This seems to have most supporters. It may be a relief to the people to have some sort of currency; but what will the Government do with the cotton? If it can't be got out to market, it will be unavailable to the Confederate States. It will tie up all the means the people have to raise money to pay taxes, and can't be turned into cash. This is not the only difficulty. The cotton crop can't be bought with gold and England and France can't spare so much of the precious metals. Heretofore, the factor got the cash from the banks on bills of exchange. These they sold to New York. The importing merchant bought the exchange, and used it in Europe to purchase manufactures which were imported and sold here. This convenient process can't go on now. Besides the difficulty of getting ship loads of cotton out of Southern ports, the lack of the commercial marine of the United States to transport the cotton will be a serious obstacle in the way, even if the blockade should be partially interrupted. All these embarrassments will be in the way. We might suggest, if these were times when Constitutions and principles stood in the way, that a Confederate Government had no power to become a cotton factor and general produce speculator. We don't see how, according to the Confederate Constitution, this could be done; but there will be no objection on that score. They can trample on their own Constitution at discretion; it's their business, not ours; but we trust we shall hear no more of that zeal for State Rights, so much harped upon. Even that is an idle hope, however; the more they trample on State Rights, and the more unconstitutional acts they pass, the louder they will talk about State Rights, and boast of their strict construction of their Constitution.

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Our people have lived for generations in the United States. They know what it is to have such a Government. They have also learned what King Cotton requires of his subjects, and have no fancy for it. When they change, they must have a better king than cotton, and such ministers as he employs.

Further Particulars OF THE Battle of Springfield!

ROLLA, Mo., August 13.—The following additional account of the battle near Springfield is furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,000 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night and about an hour Saturday morning drove in the outskirts of the enemy and soon afterwards the engagement became general.

The attack was made in two columns, under Lyon and Surgia. Gen. Sigel's leading and fighting force of about a thousand men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp.

The battle raged from sunrise till one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels, in overwhelming numbers, charged Captain Totter's battery three several times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments, having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us!" He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men he led to the charge.

General Sigel was shot in the arm, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, striking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About one o'clock in the day, the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, and retreating. They set fire to their train of baggage wagons.

Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, and the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side: Captain Grant, of the First Missouri, killed; Gen. Sweeney, wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell, of the Kansas Volunteers, seriously wounded; Major Sheppard, of the 1st, slightly wounded; Captain Miller, of the First Missouri, seriously wounded; Capt. Carver, wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battlefield to Springfield; Captain Burke, slightly wounded; Colonel Deitzler, wounded in the left leg, passing through; Captain McFarland, of the First Kansas, wounded, supposed mortally, his skull being fractured.

The following Lieutenants belonging to the First Kansas were killed: C. April, of Company K; L. S. Jones, of Capt. Walker's company; Lieut. Dunn's company, of Capt. McCook's company; Second Lieut. R. A. Barker, shot in the left hand.

The First Kansas, First Missouri, and First Iowa regiments suffered the most. General Price was not killed. There were rumors of the capture of Gen. Sigel, but he was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher, and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battlefield from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy in the field, and were considerably terrified.

General Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield. Major Sturgis took command of the battle field after the death of Gen. Lyon, and Gen. Sigel took command after the battle.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 100 horses. One of the enemy's regiments carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes.

General Sigel marched back to Springfield in good order. After performing his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy, he left Springfield, and on Sunday night camped thirty-one miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing.

The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of a musket from a distance at the rear of our army. Gen. Sigel, a confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon's body was taken upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery was admirably served. Their infantry was also very severe.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with large numbers of the citizens of Springfield, are in Sigel's camp. It was thought that Sigel would fall back no further, and that the reinforcements would meet him.

St. Louis, August 14.—The following proclamation has just been issued: HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPT., St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis. Major M. McKinstry, U. S. A., is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Signed, J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding. Major McKinstry has arrested John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Public Commissioners, and appointed Basil Duke in his stead.

The laws of the city and State will be executed without delay. Hardee, with a force of 12,000 or 15,000 rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob. The Federal force at that point is about 5,000, with 8 pieces of cannon.

As was the story that Johnston was coming with 17,000 men.

Gen. Anderson, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has, nevertheless, demanded at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were calling on him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if he failed he would fall in a most glorious cause.

It is reported to night that the steam tug Vicksburg was shot from the rebel steamer Page at the mouth of Aquia Creek.

Isaac Platt, of New York, editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, was appointed Commercial Agent on the Amor river.

Mr. Partridge, who is appointed to Shanghai, was Secretary of the State of Maryland.

From a source in which I place implicit reliance I learn that the rebel forces at Manassas, Fairfax Court-house, Centerville and Vienna are within a fraction of 60,000 men, and that the forces engaged in the battle of Bull Run yet remain in that vicinity.

Special to the New York Herald.—Among our wounded at Centerville are Captain J. M. Casey, First Michigan,

